

EVENING BULLETIN.

MONDAY EVENING, SEPT. 7, 1857.

FASHIONABLE HOTEL CHARTERS—The editorial correspondence of the Fayetteville Observer gives us some insight into fashionable hotel management in New York, and apprises of the case of Lauder, charged with robbing the proprietors of the St. Nicholas hotel while acting in the capacity of book-keeper, says that the writer's own experience, and that of several others with whom he has conversed, assures him that whilst the proprietors have probably been robbed the guests have suffered also. That is own bills, when he used to stop at the house, were over-charged, and when he complained the error was immediately rectified, thus leaving the impression that it was expected the bill would be paid without examination, and that the over-charge was deliberately made for the purpose of cheating the traveler. The same authority says that a similar system has been pursued at the Metropolitan, but when detected the proprietors discharged the clerk, who, however, declared that the proprietors had directed him "to put it on the bills, that money was plenty and people would pay." If proprietors of hotels give such dishonest directions to their employees, they teach them baseness, and it is not to be wondered at that they are made to suffer in turn. The morality thus inculcated cannot be expected to develop the qualities of honesty and faithfulness in the employees. The hint, however, should not be thrown away on travelers. If it was the idea once that it was not the genteel thing to dispute a hotel bill, it is now exploded. They will all bear an examination and very often a considerable reduction.

GEORGETOWN COLLEGE.—The Georgetown Journal, of Thursday, says: We are gratified to learn, by a certificate from James F. Robinson, Esq., chairman of the Executive Committee of the Trustees of the Kentucky Baptist Education Society, that he has received from Dr. D. R. Campbell, the agent, the necessary sum, one hundred thousand dollars in good and collectable notes, for the endowment of the Georgetown College. Dr. Campbell has been untiring and indefatigable in his efforts to procure this endowment, and well merits the applause and approbation of the friends of one of the best colleges in the Western country, and of the friends of education generally.

In Ireland they are having a sensation over a young and extraordinary female preacher. She is drawing crowds of all sorts to listen to her eloquence. Her hair, eyebrows, and eyelashes are almost white, her face pale, and she is only twenty-two years of age. She has many invitations to preach from all parts of the country, and even from Scotland. She accepts no earthly fee or reward, and says she is prompted to speak in obedience to an answer to her prayer a twelve-month since.

Lola Montez, who is now lecturing in Montreal, having been assailed by the editor of the Witness, addressed to him a sharp and a bitter letter, stating that her present life is blameless, that she is expectably endeavoring to earn her bread, and that no gentleman would assail a lady "who is honestly endeavoring to make the best use of such opportunities and abilities as God has given her."

The Boston Traveler has been shown a jewel-box of solid gold, eighteen carats fine, weighing six hundred and fifty pennyweights, and costing nearly one thousand dollars. It is intended for a wedding present to a lady in Turkey, by a merchant of the Union. It is the largest and most costly thing of the kind ever made in this country.

It is estimated that the surplus in the National Treasury at the end of the fiscal year will be fifty millions of dollars. So much for the Sub-Treasury system.

Within the past three months 8,600,000 new cents have been issued from the mint at Philadelphia, weighing forty-three tons.

THE POTATO ROT.—We notice the continued prevalence of the potato malady. The Worcester Spy says:

The potato rot is very prevalent in this city and vicinity, and the prospects are that there will be less than half a crop. We consider two acres of our land, planted with that vegetable, to be hardly worth the digging, and one of our largest farmers assured us yesterday that he would gladly take for an entire crop what the seed was worth last spring when planted.

The Manchester American has the following: A gentleman who passed through Durham, Lee, Dover, and Newmarket on Monday says the potato vines in these towns are entirely dead, and the potatoe potatoes can be smelled in passing by the fields. Farmers are trying to save portions of the crop by digging, and in Dover twenty-five cents per bushel was the current price. Beyond Candia Depot the vines are dead, but in Candia, Auburn, and this vicinity they are only partially injured as yet. This looks as if potatoes would be scarce next winter.

LOUIS NAPOLEON AS AN ACTH.—Louis Napoleon has been a voluminous author, and, if his imperial career seems somewhat inconsistent with his republican professions in 1848, it harmonizes with the political theories of his published works before that period. In 1832 he gave to the world his first production, entitled "Political Reveries," in which he set forth the programme of a constitution, the principal features of which were universal suffrage, two representative chambers, and an emperor as the executive power, with hereditary transmission sanctioned by the people. The constitution which he has inaugurated in France does not materially differ from his theoretical framework.

In 1833 he published "Political and Military Conferences on Switzerland;" in 1834, "A Manual of Artillery;" in 1839, "Napoleonic Ideas," in which he maintains the compatibility of imperial government with freedom and peace. In 1842, while a prisoner in Ham, he published "Historical Fragments," in which he institutes a comparison between the French revolution of 1830 and the English revolution of 1838. In 1842 appeared an "Analysis of the Sugar Question" and the "Execution of Pauperism," in which he advocated, as a panacea for the evils of pauperism, the government establishment of agricultural colonies in these portions of the dominions which were uncolonized.

He declares in this work that he will "always labor in the interest of the masses of the people, which, although the source of all rights and of wealth, is without political rights as well as with a secure position." In 1848 he published "The Past and Future of Artillery," and has besides written Letters on Politics and History, translations, and other articles for periodicals.

A Princess of Morocco.—This morning the George Page landed a very aged negro woman, who gave the following history of herself. She was born in this country, but was the child of the sister (as she states) of the present Queen of Morocco. She was reared by a Quaker family in Newbern or Edenton, North Carolina, and was set free by them. Having a great desire to see her royal relative, at the age of nearly 50 she starts on foot for New York, where a gentleman has offered to procure her a passage to Morocco. Most of the way from North Carolina she has traveled on foot, carrying a bundle weighing less than 50 pounds.—*West. Union, Aug. 29.*

To the Editors of the Louisville Bulletin:

RUMSEY, Ky., Sept. 2, 1857.

GENTLEMEN: I have just read an article in the Hopkins Collier, copied from the Louisville Courier, in which the writer says, in substance, "that the prevailing opinion is that the break in the dam at this place will not be repaired this fall;" and as this is a matter in which the business men of Louisville and Evansville, together with the whole people in the Green River country, feel and have a deep interest, suffer me through your paper to state that the facts in the case will not justify any such conclusion. Owing to the fact that the timbers above low water mark were very much decayed in that part of the dam which was not washed away, it was thought best to tear it down to the second timbers and rebuild it all together, and so well have Capt. Sproll and Col. Wm. Brown, the contractors, progressed with their work (although their operations have been suspended several times on account of high water) that part of the dam which did not break but which was found necessary to rebuild will be completed, they say, by the middle of this month. This part of the dam is some 425 feet in length, and when it is completed by far the heaviest part of the work will be done. There will only then remain to rebuild that part of the dam that was washed away, which is only some 75 feet in length, which they think they will be able to rebuild in the course of three or four weeks more; so that we may confidently expect to see the entire work completed by the middle of October, unless the river should rise so as to compel them to suspend work, which event is not at all probable at this season of the year. Messrs. Brown & Sproll deserve the highest praise for the faithful and substantial manner in which they are executing their work, and also for the vigorous manner with which they are pushing it forward to a speedy termination. They employ 35 to 40 hands on the dam, exclusive of a sufficient number employed in the woods chopping, hewing, hauling, and rafting to keep them in timber.

R. H. C. RHEA.

(From the European Times.)

AMERICAN SYMPATHY WITH ENGLAND.—During the Russian war the tone of the American press toward this country was not always very friendly, and the consequences arising out of the enlistment affair did not mend matters, followed, as they were, by the dismissal of Mr. Crampton and the suspension of diplomatic relations between the two countries. We do not revert to these by-gones in an ungracious spirit. On the contrary, we desire to contrast them with the altered tone of the most respectable of the American journals, in their comments on the recent events in India, and we are gratified to find that a change has come over the spirit of our transatlantic cousins of a pleasing and friendly kind. While the continental press has been speculating on the annihilation of our sway in India, and openly rejoicing at this blow to our power there, the American papers of the highest class have been discussing the question, What would America and the world gain by our disgrace and ruin as a nation? and the kindly feeling which appears in pursuing this inquiry shows clearly enough that our past misunderstandings have not left a semblance of ill-wind behind.

Some of the papers, one, certainly, of commanding position, goes even so far as to urge that we should try the recruiting experiment again, and that under the present more favorable circumstances we should be able to enlist 50,000 true-hearted Republicans, who would be delighted to aid us in putting down the brutal and ignorant fanatics who have accompanied their revolt by the tortures and assassinations of women and helpless children. That the offer thus liberally made cannot be accepted does not lessen the pleasure with which it is received, for it shows that, if matters came to the worst, we could always calculate on the support of our Republican friends, just as they might calculate on our support and sympathy in the hour of trial, should it ever come, of which we confess that we see no symptoms.

KIT CARSON.—I this day had the pleasure of seeing and conversing with the far famed Kit Carson. He is a mild, pleasant man in the expression of his face, and one would never suspect him of having led the life of daring and adventure which distinguish him. He is reined in his manner and very polite in his intercourse; his conversation is marked by great earnestness, and his language is appropriate and well-chosen, though not pronounced with correctness. He has a strong mind, and everything he says is pointed and practical, except when indulging in a vein of humor, which is not frequent. No one can converse with him an hour without being favorably impressed; he has a jovial, honest, open countenance, and a kindness of heart almost feminine. He is universally beloved here, and a favorite with all classes, Indians included. He never alludes to his career as an adventurer, unless quite related to it. Although he is free and easy in his conversation, everything he says in regard to himself partakes of a degree of modesty almost incredible in one whose life has been an unbroken succession of hardships and dangers. You may have seen a small periodical floating about Washington called "Kit Carson, the Gold Hunter." I had read it, and in the course of our conversation I asked him if it were true. He said it was not; every statement made is false. He is represented in this pamphlet as a colossal figure, when he is not over five feet eight inches in height. He is heavily framed, and weighs about 170 pounds. He is forty-eight years old, but does not look more than thirty-five. He came to this country in 1827, having run off from his employer, near Booneville, Mo., to whom he was apprenticed to learn the saddler's trade. The facts of his life are now in the possession of Washington Irving, and will, doubtless, be thrown into the form of a book during the coming winter. He is a strong State-rights Democrat.

Two EAST WOMEN.—One of their Adventures.—One day last week two women of the "fast" school hired a horse and buggy of a livery stable keeper of Dayton, telling him that they wished to ride about a dozen miles, and would return in the evening. Since that time nothing was heard of them or their vehicle, until last Thursday, when their owner received a letter from the women, stating that they were secreted in Cincinnati, and would be forwarded upon the receipt of \$100. To this modest hint he responded in person; and, on inspecting the books of the various hotels, found the women registered at the Walnut Street House. He sent up his card to their room, and was invited to come up and in. This he did, and was received with the coolest and most refreshing nonchalance imaginable. They still persisted in their demand, and refused to reveal the place of the horse and buggy's concealment. He threatened to have them arrested; they laughed in his face. He waxed wrothy; but they grew more merry. He retired; they invited him to call again. He did, and with an officer, who extended so pressing an invitation to them to take a ride they could not refuse, and so descended the stairs and squeezed themselves, notwithstanding their immense circumference of crinoline, and their escort of two, into a hack, whose Jehu straightway drove to the Ninth Street station-house, where we chanced to see them alight. One of them seemed so elastic that it may well be questioned whether the rebound from the pavement would not have sent her up into the clouds, entirely out of the reach of the officers, had not her shawl accidentally become tangled about her feet and those of another less ethereal. They were ushered into the office of the chief of police, and when we left were favoring that functionary with a private interview.—*Cu. Eng.*

SALAS DE RACHEL'S PERSONAL PROPERTY AND THAT OF THE DUCHESSE DE RAGUSA.—Paris, July 28, 1857.—The walls of the towns are now covered with bills announcing the sale of the personal property of M'd'l Rachel and the Duchesse de Ragusa (Marmon's widow). The latter has quite a good (but not large) collection of diamonds and plate. The actress's chattels are more numerous and valuable, although her pictures are generally poor, (among them is a portrait of Charles I. by the Duke of Orleans!) yet the porcelains and other like curiosities are numerous and valuable; beside her lamps and chandeliers were made expressly for her, and the moulds have been broken, which gives these articles an increased value.

Spares you the rumor afloat respecting the causes of this sale; some insist it is a mere refresh of the public memory of the existence of its some time favorite, while her friends declare the trip to America crippled her fortune most seriously, and that she is now liquidating her debts and ascertaining her real position. Her diamonds are not sold. It has been only six years since her mansion was built, and now the hobby on which she lavished so much money, and of which she was so proud, is empty and deserted, begging for bidders, which cannot be found. This is life in Paris. There is nothing stable here, there is no quiet, dead water, but the tides are ebbing and flowing as rapidly as they ebb and flow in Jupiter. Society changes its face here as often as it does in New York; the tides of to-day being the jail-birds or the beggars of to-morrow; and the worst of it is, the terrible oscillations are becoming more rapid, for all the fortunes here are now becoming mere paper estates, founded on nothing but that bubble credit.—*Cor. N. O. Picayune.*

H. & J. DEPPEN,
MERCHANT TAILORS,
429 Main between Fifth and Sixth streets.

We are now opening a complete and reasonable stock of Cloths, Cambrics, Vestings, and Overcoatings of every shade, color, and variety, and which they are prepared to manufacture to order on short notice in the latest and most approved styles and at very reasonable prices.

Also, a new and handsome supply of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, comprising white Linen and Fancy Shirts, Silk and Woolen Under-Shirts and Drawers, black and fancy Cravats and Handkerchiefs, Handkerchiefs, Shawls, and everything pertaining to gentlemen's wear.

A new and elegant supply of READY-MADE CLOTHING, being their own manufacture, and which will compare favorably with any in this market.

[From the Rochester Union of Wednesday.]

STARTLING DEVELOPMENT.—One of our hitherto esteemed and influential citizens was this day arrested upon a charge of a dreadful—a diabolical crime; and, from what we gather from official authentic sources, we believe the testimony is very strong, if not conclusive, as to the guilt of the accused.

The person to whom we allude is John B. Robertson, Cashier of the Eagle Bank. He was arrested between one and two o'clock this afternoon by Chief of Police Oviatt. The warrant charges Mr. Robertson with attempting to produce the death of his wife by administering certain medicines—trugs or compounds, procured by him for that purpose. From what information we have gathered from the District Attorney, we may state the facts briefly to be as follows:

Some few days since, Mr. Robertson applied to Dr. Joseph Biegler, his family physician, to administer to Mrs. Robertson some medicine which would tend to hasten her death by increasing the liability to certain diseases with which she was afflicted. We understand that the diseases with which she was deemed liable and strongly predisposed are apoplexy and disease of the heart. Hence medicines which would increase the circulation, it is supposed, would produce one or the other of those diseases.

Dr. Biegler was surprised that such a proposition had been made to him, and at once consulted certain citizens whom he regarded as friendly to him, and they went with him to the District Attorney. Under the direction of that officer, steps were taken to confirm the statement of Dr. B., and the District Attorney states that they were confirmed in every particular. Dr. B. gave Mr. Robertson certain compounds from time to time, which he administered well designed to produce the effect, and it is believed that these compounds were administered.

Mr. Robertson is a gentleman who has stood high in this city, where he has resided a dozen years or more. He was for some years receiver for the Central Railroad Company at the Rochester station; subsequently he was engaged at the Rochester Savings Bank, and for the last two years has been Cashier of the Eagle Bank. He is a gentleman of wealth, we believe, and up to this time his character has been fair.

Mrs. C. SELLIGER, 48 Market street, south side, second door below Third, has just received her new stock of MILLINERY for the fall and winter trade; including Bonnets, Ribbons, and Flowers; also, a new style of Hair-Dresses, ladies' Dress Caps, &c.

These goods are offered on the lowest terms, by wholesale or retail. All orders will receive prompt attention, and d&w&h&w&h

WHITE TEETH, PERFUMED BREATH, AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of disagreeable breath, when the using "BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS" as a dentifrice, would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white and alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Beware of counterfeits. Be sure each bottle is signed FETRIDGE & CO., N. Y.

For sale by all Druggists. J. S. Morris & Son agents, Louisville, Ky. apr 21 & b&h&w&j

EXHIBITION.

KENTUCKY MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, has been set apart for the special exhibition of quilts, and the premium awarded will be announced in the evening, after which the quilts may be removed at the option of depositors.

Quilts will be received for competition until Wednesday evening.

PREMIUMS.

For best Silk Quilt, patch-work.....\$25
do. Crochet Quilt, patch-work.....15
do. Cotton Quilt, patch-work.....10
do. Cotton Counterpane, patch-work.....10
do. Cotton and Worsted Counterpane.....10

No premiums will be awarded when there is only one competitor, and the charge for competing will be \$2, \$3, and \$5, in proportion to the premium.

D. MCPHERSON.
See y Ex. Committee.

MILLINERY GOODS.

MRS. C. SELLIGER, 48 Market street, south side, second door below Third, has just received her new stock of MILLINERY for the fall and winter trade; including Bonnets, Ribbons, and Flowers; also, a new style of Hair-Dresses, ladies' Dress Caps, &c.

These goods are offered on the lowest terms, by wholesale or retail. All orders will receive prompt attention, and d&w&h&w&h

WANTED.
A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER can hear of a first-rate situation by applying at this office.

a4 j&bf

FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.

Between Fifth and Sixth sts.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

june 25 &b1&1

PICTURES.

477 Main street, between Fourth and Fifth.

HARRIS'S GALLERY.

tel 13 daily may 23 by

London Art Journal.

A. FRENTZ, having made arrangements to go into a different business, now offers to sell his entire stock of WATCHES, CLOCKS, JEWELRY, SPECTACLES, and FANCY GOODS BELOW COST.

He has determined to make a clean sweep. His assortment embraces the latest styles and improvements. The stock of Spectacles are of known IMPORTATION, and the largest stock in the city.

Gents' Gold Jeweled Silver Lever Hunting Watches from \$35 up.

Gold Jeweled Silver Lever Hunting Watches from \$8 up.

Gents' Gold Chain; \$50. pwt;

Gold Lockets from \$1 up;

Fine Coral Sets from \$10 up;

Gold Watch Cases from \$1 up;

Gold Broad Pins from 75¢ up;

Gold Pen and Extension Holders from 85¢ up;

Gold Ear Bobs from 95¢ up;

Gold Spectacles, fine, from \$2.50 up;

Silver do., do., from \$1 up;

Steel do., do., from 25¢ up;

German Silver Spectacles from 12

EVENING BULLETIN.

THE GRAND AGRICULTURAL BANQUET.—The annual banquet of the United States Agricultural Society took place at the Galt House on Saturday evening. It was a fitting finale to the ceremonies and proceedings of the exhibition. Over three hundred guests participated in the festivities, and wit, mirth, eloquence, and sentiment flowed freely in all directions until the midnight chimes admonished the revelers that Saturday night was ended. It was truly an elegant and recherche affair. The banquet in itself was sumptuously prepared by our host of the Galt House. The tables were decorated with castles and pyramids appropriately designed for the occasion, and were strewed with bouquets of fresh, bright flowers and loaded with choice fruits, confections, and a variety of good things of a more substantial nature. The Newport band discoursed most eloquent music during the banquet and between the toasts. Among the distinguished guests we noticed Gov. Morehead and ex-Govs. Wickliffe, Helm, and Powell, of Kentucky; His Honor Mayor Pitcher, Hon. W. L. Underwood, one of the vice presidents of the Society; Hon. James Guthrie, ex-Secretary of the Treasury; Hon. Henry Wager, of New York; Hon. Mr. Smith, of New Hampshire; Col. Robert Buchanan, U. S. A.; Col. Lewis Sanders, of Kentucky; and a number of others whom we can't now enumerate.

With the foam of the sparkling, generous wine the wit and eloquence of the gentlemen present gushed forth and on every side brilliant scintillations of genius were gleaming. We cannot attempt to give an accurate report of all the eloquent and witty speeches that were made. We regret that there has not been time to procure copies of them to be written. Perhaps the two most prominent and gratifying features of the Banquet were the enlightened views of public economy and the passionate love of the Union expressed by the various speakers. Certainly these two features were most conspicuous and cheering. It is rare on any occasion, even in this critical period of the nation, when the public perils naturally draw out the highest faculties and the purest sentiments of the citizen, that such volumes of fine political philosophy, infused by such hearty and kindling patriotism, are displayed. Almost every speech, indeed, from the brief and felicitous one of President Wilder, which opened the Festival, down to the graceful and impassioned effusion of Col. Preston, which concluded it, was a luminous discourse on the true principle of national advancement, ending in an electrical outburst of devotion to the Union. Such unquestionably, in generous minds, must be the ending of all reflections on the real sources of national progress, as presented in our midst. In this country a just appreciation of the conditions of the highest public welfare and an enthusiastic love for the Union go together in the bosom of the citizen, just as sound reason and the love of life co-exist in the man. The one is the necessary consequence upon the other. Given high and wide-spread intelligence in the people, and the perfect security of the Union results with the certainty of fate. It is, therefore, with no ordinary satisfaction that we note the striking proof of such intelligence afforded by the Banquet of Saturday night. Its speeches, for this alone, were worthy to be printed on satin and gold. So long as the great interest of Agriculture is wedded to the Union by the force of such rational and elevated views the Union is indisputably safe.

At an early hour the President of the Society, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, rose and prefaced the regular toasts with the following eloquent and appropriate introduction:

GENTLEMEN: The moment has arrived when it is my duty as well as my high privilege to present you with the congratulations of the Association which I have the honor to represent on the happy consummation of our National Exhibition.

In behalf of the United States Agricultural Society and of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association, I bid you welcome to the social and intellectual entertainment of the present hour. It affords me great pleasure to recognise in this assembly so many illustrious persons—gentlemen distinguished by official position, worthy deeds, and fair names. While we regret the absence of many invited guests, we rejoice that we are honored with the company of the Governor and ex-Governors of this State, the officers and delegates of kindred societies, and other friends of agriculture who have met to participate with us in the enjoyment of this occasion.

This is the Fifth Annual Exhibition of our association. Its object is to improve that great art which gives independence and strength to our nation, to create additional facilities for the acquisition and diffusion of knowledge, and to promote a more extended intercourse throughout our happy land.

My heart is no stranger to that interest which has brought this immense concourse together—to the inspiration of that sentiment which I trust will ever animate the hearts of the American people—to those patriotic emotions which merge all sectional jealousies and party distinctions in a general desire for the public weal. (Applause.)

We come from different and distant portions of our country. I am from the home of the Puritans, but I am most happy to meet you here in this land of cavaliers and chivalry—and here upon the broad platform of good citizenship, to unite my influence with yours in furtherance of our common cause, and in cementing the bonds of union—to join hands with you sir, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and through you with this assembly in exemplification of the glorious inscription on the seal of your State. "UNITED WE STAND, DIVIDED WE FALL." (Here President Wilder and Gov. Morehead shook hands amidst the shouts of the audience.)

One of the most hopeful and delightful features of these national jubilees, relates to the genial influences which they exert on all classes of society, associating them together with friendly greetings and making them one in interest and one in affection.

"The principle of association," said the Farmer of Marshfield [cheers], "the practice of bringing men together bent on the same general object, uniting their physical and intellectual efforts to that purpose, is a great improvement in our age. It is, therefore, essential to the best interests of our farmers that these associations should be established and universally attended." Equally harmonious with this expression was the sentiment of your immortal Clay, the farmer of Ashland [cheers]. "Give me," said he, "some object to transmit my name to posterity, emblematical of those great interests which I have sought to promote in the national councils: a plow, a loom, a shuttle, an anvil, or some article connected with agriculture, commerce, or manufactures."

Our present exhibition has been distinguished by ample preparations and by great perfection. Some of the departments have possessed unsurpassed excellence. But, after such a display of the beneficial results of agriculture, you need no further testimony in its favor from me. For the success which has attended it we are greatly indebted to the officers and members of the Southwestern Agricultural and Mechanical Association for the use of their beautiful and commodious grounds, and to the local officers, committees, and marshals for the important aid which they have rendered us.

Our thanks are also due to the Judges for the satisfactory manner with which they have discharged their delicate trust—to the Butchers Association for their splendid parade at the opening ceremonies, to the press for their indefatigable labors and able reports, and especially to the good people of Louisville for their personal urbanity and generous hos-

pitality. (Applause.)

But Gentlemen, I must not stand longer between you and the eloquent orators who are to address you. My purpose was only to remind you of the importance of our cause and to welcome you to this festive board. And who does not feel an interest in this occasion, and look forward with bright anticipations to the glorious future of our country?

Who can estimate the millions of her population or the amount of her agricultural products when our railroads, now laid half-way from the Atlantic to the Pacific, shall have reached those golden shores—when science shall have improved to its utmost extent the implements of husbandry and the arts of cultivation, and when the progress of civilization shall have filled our valleys and crowned our hill-tops with all that can minister to the advancement of our intelligent, industrious, and virtuous people! (Prolonged applause).

When the cheering had subsided, Col. Wilder announced the first toast:

REGULAR TOASTS.

Kentucky.—The battle-field of pioneer civilization in the West contests with her sister States for the palm of excellence in agriculture. A bloodless, but more momentous than many wars.

Gov. Morehead was called on and responded to this toast as follows:

I am well aware, Mr. President, that the call which has just been made upon me to respond to the sentiment which has been announced proceeded more from the position I occupy than any qualifications I possessed to discharge the duty imposed upon me. I am rejoiced, however, that I am permitted to express the high gratification which is felt by the people of Kentucky in the assemblage of the large and highly respectable body of practical agriculturists at this great national exhibition. I know that I speak the sentiment of the public heart when I say that their presence has been most welcome. If unused to the forms and ceremonies which are but the outward manifestations of this welcome, it has not been the less warm-hearted, sincere, and cordial.

You have been pleased to speak of our State as contending for the palm of excellence in agriculture. I need scarcely say that it is a trait in the character of every Kentuckian to be proud of his State, and in the fullness of the heart I confess that we are sometimes too prone to indulge in encomiums, which might by some be considered as extravagant if not boastful. But when we gaze upon the luxuriant beauty of our land—its exuberant fertility—it's high cultivation—its comfortable dwellings and its woodlands carpeted with velvet of living green, may we not be allowed to indulge an honest pride in the feeling that this is our own, our beloved and cherished State? It is true that she was the battle-field of pioneer civilization in the West. But a little more than a half century ago it was a comparative wilderness. Legendary tales of Indian massacre and a marauding savage warfare are familiar to us all. Human industry and enterprise and heroism have never achieved a prouder triumph than that which has given the privilege of assembling around this festive board to celebrate the close of this national exhibition in our midst. Our fathers not only subdued the wilderness, but a vindictive and subtle savage foe, and we are now surrounded by blessings which, like the air we breathe, we scarcely take heed of. The elements of wealth and enduring prosperity are scattered in profusion around us, and the basis and substratum of all is agriculture. It is the greatest department of human employment. It is the most independent and noble employment of man. But, independent as it undoubtedly is, as to all the means of necessary subsistence, it should not be forgotten that there is a mutual dependence of almost every conceivable form of human industry. All the sister arts, including agriculture, impart vitality and vigor to each other. They all must unite to attain the highest degree of perfection. I need scarcely advert to the vast improvement in all kinds of agricultural implements, the knowledge of which is spread by this annual exhibition to show the dependence of agriculture upon the mechanic arts. Agriculture, manufactures, and commerce are all dependent on each other and constitute the golden circle of human industry. Providence has ordained not only that there should be individual dependence, but that nations should in a greater or less degree be dependent on each other. The different climates of the earth, with all their vast varieties of soils and capabilities, clearly enough indicate that the inhabitants of each are to labor for each other, and that the surplus of each ought to be distributed by a liberal and enlightened commerce.

The cotton planter of the United States feels as much interest in a good or bad harvest in England as the English farmer himself, and on the other hand England is quite as sensitive as to the prospects of a cotton crop in this country. In our own country we have almost every variety of climate and soil. By a provision of the Constitution, the commerce between the thirty-one States of which this great nation is composed must forever remain free and unfettered, subject alone to be regulated by the general government. The different States constitute part and parcel of one common government. They are not barricaded by custom-houses, with bayonets bristling around the boundaries of each, but the citizen of each State is entitled to all the privileges of a citizen of every other. Each State is interested directly or indirectly in the wealth and prosperity of every other. How far the manufacturing and grain growing and stock producing States have been directly benefited by extending the cultivation of sugar, cotton, and rice may be seen by advertising to a single fact. Cotton and tobacco constitute the great bulk of our agricultural exports. Taking the census of 1850 and the report on the commerce and navigation of the United States immediately after, it appears that the value of the cotton crop amounted to \$128,000,000 in round numbers, of which we exported \$103½ millions, and that the tobacco crop amounted, in round numbers, to \$20,000,000, of which we exported \$11,250,000, while all other agricultural products amounted to \$1,551,000,000 and a fraction, of which we exported \$33,809,126, less than one-forty-sixth part. Of the cotton exported it is not practicable to ascertain with precision the portion which should be credited to the country lying north of the cotton line. The mules and horses, the pork and bacon, coarse cottons, flseys and jeans, bagging and rope, farming implements, boots, shoes, hats, guns and all other machinery constitute a small portion of this large export. The interest of one section is sustained by the industry of another, and they act as reciprocal elements of expansion. If the industry of one section is paralyzed, the shock is felt in every other. I rejoice that there is this reciprocal dependence of one section upon another. There is no ground for jealousy or strife where this is understood and properly appreciated. While we remember that we are one people, one country, and one General Government, bound together in one common bond of union, we ought to feel that there is no real diversity of interest between different sections.

You have spoken, Mr. President, of the motto engraved on our coat of arms—"United we stand, divided we fall." Let me tell you, sir, that it is still more indelibly engraved on the heart of every Kentuckian. We do not allow ourselves to argue upon this subject. We never yet realized the possibility of dividing. Devotion to the Union is not the result of reason alone, but with us it is a holy sentiment of the heart. I have an abiding conviction that God will preserve us for a nobler end than this. But if he should punish us by the infliction of such a calamity, the work would be done in a paroxysm of frenzy when reason was dethroned and madness ruled the hour. May God avert from us the desolation and ruin which such an event would scatter over a smiling land. May the time never arrive when the motto—"United we stand, divided we fall," shall grow dim in our hearts.

Ex-Governor Wickliffe and Helm also made brief responses.

The great Valley of the West.—The granary of Uncle Sam's farm, of whose inexhaustible supply all partake and leave enough for nations who (knead) need. The sovereignties comprised within its limits may truly be said to be the *flour* of the family, the representatives of which we hope to see rise on this occasion.

Response to J. D. Barrett, Esq., of the St. Louis Agricultural Society.

Our Republican Institutions.—Under the operation of which the ruler of to-day may become the citizen of to-morrow, lending his aid in conferring dignities lately held by himself. May those institutions be kept sacred in their sublime simplicity, the cherished good of every patriotic heart.

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